

TARASEVICH, N.I.; MOSELI, M.

Study of the method of the spark spectral analysis of solutions.
Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 13 no.6:70-73 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

TARASEVICH, N.I.; KHLYSTOVA, A.D.

Effect of alkaline and alkaline earth metals on the background in the 3500 - 4200 Å spectrum region. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.9:1042-1045 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

TARASEVICH, N.I.; ZHELEZNOVA, A.A.

Spectrochemical method for determining manganese, molybdenum, tungsten, and tantalum impurities in high purity elementary boron. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1345-1348 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

TARASEVICH, N.I.; MOSTIN MEHMED; VOLKOVSKAYA, R.KF.

Spectral spark method of analysing solutions. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2:
Ehim. 19 no.4:67-71 Ji-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

ACCESSION NR: AP4033645

8/0075/64/019/004/0522/0524

AUTHOR: Gusarskiy, V. V.; Tarasevich, N. I.

TITLE: Fixation of solid residue on the end of a carbon electrode for spectral analysis of solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 4, 1964, 522-524

TOPIC TAGS: carbon electrode, spectral analysis, solution analysis, solid residue, residue fixation, polystyrene protective film

ABSTRACT: This article describes an improved method for the spectral analysis of solid residue from lanthanide salt solutions. The proposed method for the fixation of solid residue on the end of a carbon electrode insures one of obtaining a porous layer of definite, well-reproducible thickness, free from the disadvantages of the usual method with the use of polystyrene protective film. The electrodes (6 mm in diameter) with about 0.5 - 1.0 mm indentation on the upper surface were soaked with 1 % solution of polystyrene in benzene. This was done either by dipping the ends of the electrodes into the solution for 5 - 6 hrs or soaking the electrodes in this solution under a vacuum. The latter method is somewhat more

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033645

complex, but it requires less time (~ 30 min). The electrodes were dried at room temperature. Following drying, the polystyrene was removed from the upper surface to a depth of 0.2 - 1.0 mm, depending on the nature of the analytical problem. Then, the side surface of the porous layer was covered with a 7 - 10 % solution of polystyrene in benzene or toluene, and the electrodes were dried. Due to such processing the upper surface of the electrode contains a thin porous layer including a polystyrene protective film cup. Such a polystyrene cup excludes the possibility of the penetration of the analyzed solution into the bulk of the electrode as well as to the surface, through the porous side surface of the electrode, and the dry salt residue is well fixed in the restricted porous layer of the electrode. The nature of the fixed solid residue layer on differently treated electrodes was investigated by x-ray analysis of deposits of cesium chloride. Electrodes, prepared in such a fashion were used for analysis of solutions of the most diversified composition, using power supply DG-2 (current 5.5a) and KSA-1 spectrograph. The article presents the results of the analysis of ferrocesium alloy. In ten determinations the relative average deviation for lanthanum was 3.7 %, for neodymium 4.2 %, for cerium 4.8 %, manganese 4.5 % and for iron 3.4 %. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033645

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 06May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card

3/3

GUSARSKIY, V.V.; TARASEVICH, N.I.

Spectral method for determining calcium in magnesium alloys.
Zav. lab. 30 no.8:952-953 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 15802-65

EWI(1)/EWA(b) Pa-4 ESD(gs)/APGC(c) JK

ACCESSION NR: AP4048372

S/0032/64/030/011/1409/1411

AUTHORS: Tarasevich, N. I.; Moseli Mokhamed

TITLE: Atomizing systems for spectral analysis of solutions

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 11, 1964, 1409-1411

TOPIC TAGS: spectral analysis, atomizer, aerosol, aerosol generator/ RMT 1 atomizer, RMT 2 atomizer, ISP 28 spectrograph, IG 3 generator

ABSTRACT: Two atomizing systems made from glass were developed for use in spectral analysis of solutions. The first, model RMT-1 (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure), consists of two pairs of capillary tubes at right angles in a single chamber. The diameter of each capillary for the atomizing gas (1) is 0.8 mm and for the solution (2) 0.6 mm. Opposite to each atomizing capillary is a glass ball (3) for atomizing the larger particles. The opening (4) is for introducing the solution and for removal of the aerosol. The RMT-1 atomizes 0.06 ml/min at an air pressure of 0.7 kg/cm². The second system, model RMT-2 (see Fig. 2 on the Enclosure) consists of two RMT-1 models connected together. For pressures between 0.5-1 kg/cm² no leakage of solution from one chamber to the other could be observed. Both models were

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L 15802-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4040372

tested by introducing the aerosol into the electrode gap through a channel in the carbon electrode of an ISP-28 spectrograph (generator IG-3) and determining the elements in a solution. Both represent a development of the system described by N. I. Tarasevich and Moseli Mokhamed (Issledovaniye metoda iskrovogo spektral'nogo analiza rastvorov. Vestnik MGU, 6 (1963)). It was found that both models produced a continuous aerosol stream which gave good reproducible results for solutions with element contents of 10^{-7} - 10^{-3} g/ml. Model RMT-2 can also be used to atomize two different solutions for a mixed aerosol. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, OP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 15802-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048372

ENCLOSURE: 01

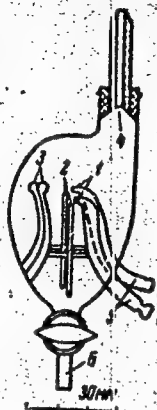


Fig. 1. Atomizer RMT-1.
5 - compressed air inlet; 6 - drain
valve (other nomenclature in text).

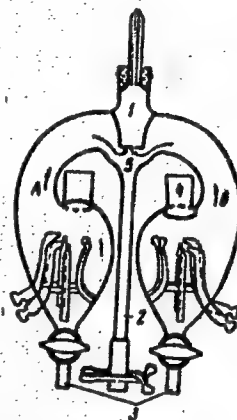


Fig. 2. Atomizer RMT-2.
5 - compressed air inlet, 6 - drain
valve (other nomenclature in text).

Card 3/3

L 52278-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Po-h/Pr-h IJP(c)

JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5012674

UR/2513/65/015/000/0121/0126

AUTHOR: Tarasevich, N.I.; Zheleznova, A.A.

TITLE: Spectrochemical determination of microimpurities in boron, silicon dioxide, and trichlorosilane

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii. Trudy, v. 15, 1965. Metody kontsentrirvaniya veshchestv v analiticheskoy khimii (Methods of concentrating substances in analytical chemistry), 121-126

TOPIC TAGS: spectrochemical analysis, boron analysis, silica analysis, trichlorosilane analysis, impurity concentration

ABSTRACT: To calculate a reasonable weight of the initial sample to be concentrated in spectrochemical analyses of microimpurities in substances of high purity, the authors propose the formula

$$N = \frac{C_{Me}}{C'_{Me}} (k),$$

where N is the weight of the substance to be chemically concentrated, in g; C_{Me} is the minimum concentration of the impurity element, accurately determined by a

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L 52278-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012674

direct spectral method, in %; C'_{Me} is a given maximum concentration of the element, determined spectrochemically, in %; and k is the weight of the concentrate (collector) for spectral analysis, in g. A graph was plotted for the sensitivity of the spectrochemical method versus the weight of the initial weight of the sample to be concentrated (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The curve turned out to be linear provided that k was constant. This graph can be used for a rational selection of the weight of the sample and of the method of concentrating the elements. The method was checked by determining impurities consisting of manganese, molybdenum (up to $1 \times 10^{-6}\%$), tungsten and tantalum (up to $5 \times 10^{-5}\%$) in boron; tantalum (up to $2 \times 10^{-5}\%$) in silicon dioxide; and manganese (up to $2 \times 10^{-8}\%$) and tantalum (up to $6 \times 10^{-7}\%$) in trichlorosilane. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii, AN SSSR (Commission on Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC, *LC*

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 52278-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012674

ENCLOSURE: 01

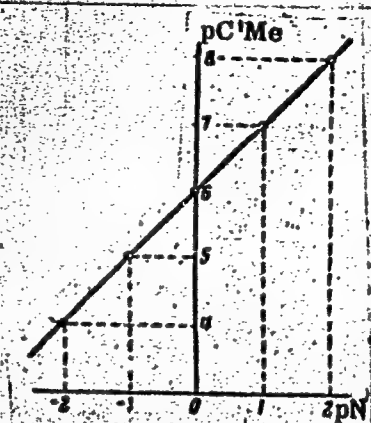


Fig. 1. Sensitivity of the spectrochemical method versus weight of the sample.

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L 51980-65 EWT(n)/EPT(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT5012684

UR/2513/65/015/000/0263/0270

23
22
B+1

AUTHOR: Tarasevich, N.I.; Khlystova, A.D.; Semenenko, K.A.

TITLE: Ammonium phosphomolybdate as a collector for concentrating tungsten, niobium, and tantalum in molybdenum and other materials

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii. Trudy, v. 15, 1965. Metody kontsentrirvaniya veshchestv v analiticheskoy khimii (Methods of concentrating substances in analytical chemistry), 263-270

TOPIC TAGS: ammonium phosphomolybdate, molybdenum analysis, ore analysis, tungsten concentration, niobium concentration, tantalum concentration, coprecipitation, vacuum distillation

ABSTRACT: The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to $10^{-4}\%$) with ammonium phosphomolybdate were investigated, viz., influence of the concentration and nature of the acid, amount of precipitant (0.2% solution of disubstituted ammonium phosphate), temperature, time of standing of the precipitates, and presence of certain organic substances. It was found that coprecipitation should be carried out in 1 N HCl at room temperature, and that ammonium phosphomolybdate precipitates about 90% of the

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L 51980-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012684

tungsten from solution in a single operation under optimum conditions. It was postulated that tungsten penetrates the anions $[PMo_{12}O_{40}]^{3-}$ to form the poly-anions $[PW_nMo_{12-n}O_{40}]$. A technique was worked out for determining 6×10^{-4} to $2 \times 10^{-2}\%$ tungsten in molybdenum. The coprecipitation of 0.01-1.0 mg of Nb and Ta with ammonium phosphomolybdate was also studied. A spectrochemical method was used to follow the coprecipitation of Nb and Ta with other ions such as aluminum, iron, and titanium, whose total oxides are present in amounts 10^4 - 10^5 times greater than Ta and Nb. The study led to the development of a technique for determining these two elements in rocks with large amounts of sesquioxides. A method was also proposed for a secondary concentration of tungsten, niobium, and tantalum by the vacuum distillation of $P_2O_5 \cdot xMoO_3$. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii, AN SSSR (Commission for Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

me
Card 2/2

TARASEVICH, N.I.; MOSKALIKH MOKHAMED

Spectrographic analysis of titanium alloys by atomizing the
solutions into the spark discharge through the electrode channel.
Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.1:98-102 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

TARASVICH, N.I.

"Atomic-absorption analysis. Methods of analysis of chemical reagents and preparations." Zhur. anal. Khim. 20 no. 11:1262 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

TARASEVICH, N.I.; ZHELEZNOVA, A.A.

Chemical and spectral determination of microimpurities in boron, silicon dioxide, and trichlorosilane. Trudy Kom. anal. khim, 15:121-126 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

TAL. ELVICH, N.E.

25316 TALMEVICH, N.E. Kevrosopoloye Sostoyaniye Pri Narushenii
Yekspativnoy Nervnoy Sistemy. (Dokl. dokl. I. V. Talmevich, N.E. i
i Talmevich, N.E. i Talmevich, N.E. i Talmevich, N.E. i Talmevich, N.E.)
Psikh. triya, 1949, No. 4, S. 29-33

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

Т. 13, к. 1, 1952, 1953, 1954.

Tumors

Analysis of a neurological syndrome, caused by a tumor of the catenary ganglion nodes. Zhur. Nev. i psikh. 52, no. 7, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1952. TRANSLATIONS.

TARASEVICH, N.N.

N.N. Tarasevich; obituary. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 54 no.2:204 F '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

(Tarasevich, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1882-1953)

TARASEVICH, N.N.; NIKIFOROVA-MENSHUTINA, A.S.; BULK V.F.; MUDROVA, R.L.

Experience in the preparation of dry agglutinating type-specific
leptospirosis antisera. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 40 no.12:107-
110 D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

TARASEVICH, N. V.

Gully-Ravine Systems of Tambovskaya Oblast

In Tambovskaya Oblast 4.1% of the total area is a network of gullies. Separate parts of the oblast are characterized by various degrees of dissection. Present-day erosion is expressed by washed slopes and bottoms of ravines and by slopes of steep river valleys. The author presents three schemes of Tambovskaya oblast: relief types, area taken by gullies and ravines, and degree of gulliness and extent. He gives a detailed characterization of the dissection of the surface according to river basin, within the limits of which regions distinguished by various character of dissection are isolated. The intensive erosion in individual parts of the Tsyna river basin the author connects with the annihilation of the forests, which enabled the use of ravines for pasture. (RZhGeol, No. 4, 1955) Uch. zap. Tambovsk. ped. in-ta, No. 5, 1954, 26-54.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

TARASEVICH, N. V.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 180 (USSR) 14-57-7-15348

AUTHOR: Tarasevich, N. V.

TITLE: Geophysical Regions (Fiziko-geograficheskiye rayony)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Priroda Tambovskoy obl. Tambov, "Tambovskaya
Pravda", 1955, pp 122-128

ABSTRACT: The Tambov Oblast lies in the forest-steppe part of the Oka-Don lowland. This province is divided into a northern and a southern subprovince. In the northern subprovince the author distinguishes the Voronezh, the Central, and the Tsna regions, while in the southern subprovince he distinguishes the Bitrug and the Vorona-Tsna regions. He describes briefly individual natural features of each region and includes a map of the regions.

Card 1/1

No name

TARASEVICH, N.V., otv. red.; OSOKIN, L.S., red.; SNYTKO, M.K., red.

[Geography of Tambov Province; textbook] *Geografiia Tambovskoi oblasti; uchebnoe posobie*. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 126 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. ~~Tambov~~. Pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Tambov Province--Geography)

TARASEVICH, O.; SOKOLOVA, N. (Tallinn).

Device for improving water intake. Pozh. delo 4 no.5:19 My '58.
(Fire extinction—Water supply) (MIRA 11:5)

USTINYUK, S.; TARASEVICH, P.

Award and pay state pensions correctly. Fin. SSSR 23 no. 7:46.
48 J1 '62. (M. RA 15:7)

(Pensions)

TIKHOMIROV, Vladimir Ignat'yevich; TARASEVICH, R.M., dotsent, retsenzent;
LAPSHIN, A.A., dotsent, retsenzent; NOVITSKIY, V.F., inzhener,
retsenzent; GIL'BERG, L.A., redaktor; KUZNETSOVA, A.G., izdatel'-
skiy redaktor; LEBEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization and planning in aircraft plants] Organizatsiya i
planirovaniye samoletostroitel'nogo predpriyatiya. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1957. 610 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Airplane industry)

FEDOTIKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; TARASEVICH, R.M., dotsent. retsenzent;
GHANTSEV, M.V., inzh., red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., izd.red.;
PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Brief handbook for mechanical engineers] Kratkii spravochnik
tekhnologa-mashinostroitelia. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo Oborongiz, 1960. 401 p.

(Mechanical engineering)

(MIRA 14:3)

KATSENELENOGEN, Matvey Yefimovich; LEBEDINSKIY, Nestor Yakovlevich;
TARASEVICH, R.M., dots., retsenzent; BUMSHEYN, S.I., inzh.,
red.; KHEUSTALEVA, A.A., red. izd-va; GARNUKHINA, A.A.,
tekh. red.

[Manual for machine-shop workers; for operators, foremen and
technicians] Spravochnik rabotnika mekhanicheskogo tsekha; dlia
rabochikh, masterov i tekhnologov. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1962.
318 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Machine-shop practice)

TARASEVICH, S. E.

USSR

Synthesis of some derivatives of aliphatic α -amino acids.
 G. M. Borodina and E. S. Tarasevich, (S. Oboznamennoye
 All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 24, 1205-7 (1954). -Heating 10 g. n -C₁₁H₂₃CHO, 7.35 g. Cl₂, CO₂, and 22 ml. 6.48% alc. NH₃ until CO₂ ceased to evolve and adding 160 ml. warm H₂O gave 1 g. 3-amino-undecanoic acid, decomp. 190-7° (from EtOH). Similarly was prepd. 3-aminododecanoic acid, m. 194-5°. Heating 4 g. 3-amino-undecanoic acid in 20 ml. dry EtOH satd. with dry HCl 1 hr. yielded 2.9 g. corresponding Et ester, (I) b_p 161-3°; similarly were prepd. Et 3-aminododecanoate, b_p 161-7°, and Et 3-aminotridecanoate, b_p 162-3°. To a 4% aq. soln. of 0.63 g. KOH was added 0.65 g. NH₄(OH)Cl, the KCl sepd., the soln. treated with 1 g. I, then 0.53 g. KOH in 40% soln.; acidified with 10% HCl, dry EtOH added (KCl sepd.), and soln. evapd., giving 0.5 g. 3-aminododecanohydroximi. acid HCl salt, m. 115° (from Me₂CO); similarly were prepd.: 3-aminotridecanoic acid, decomp. 110-20°, and 3-aminotetradecanoic acid, decomp. 118°. G. M. Kosolapov.

KORCHINSKIY, A.I., starshiy inzh.; KOZLENKO, L.A., starshiy tekhnik;
TARASEVICH, S.I., starshiy tekhnik

Surveying diameters with a theodolite without a range finder.
Transp. stroi. 12 no.8:53 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Railroads--Surveying)

TARASEVICH, T. V.

"A Study of the Transmitters of Q Fever in the Region of 'S'.
Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Rickettsiosis, Zdrodovskiy, P. F., Active Member of Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR, professor, head, Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol
im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

L 22636-65 EEO-2/ENT(1)/ENT(d)/FSF(h)/FSS-2/ENG(r)/FS(s)/EEC(a)/ENT(m)/FS(v)-3/ENT(w)
 EEC(k)-2/ENG(v)/EWA(d)/ENP(v)/ENP(t)/ENG(a)/ENP(k)/ENG(c)/ENP(b)/EWA(h)/ENG(j) Po-h/
 ACCESSION NR: AP4048024 Pa-5/Pq-l/Pac-l/Pf-l/S/0025/64/000/010/0097/0104

AUTHOR: Zayonchkovskiy, B. (Architect); Lavrenov, L. (Architect);
 Tarasevich, V. (Architect)

TITLE: Architecture in space

SOURCE: Nauka i zhizn', no. 10, 1964, 97-104

TOPIC TAGS: MOL, manned orbital laboratory, lunar construction, lu-
 nar station, lunar base

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various MOL configurations, including the torus ("bagel") and other shapes with cylindric elements lying parallel to the axis of rotation (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). A proposed modular design is shown which permits the incorporation of additional elements to form a cylinder with working and living space in the walls (Fig. 2). Other architectural details, such as the use of variable pitch stairways and special interior decor to minimize the peculiar subjective effects of non-uniform gravity and other environmental features unlike anything en-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048024

countered on Earth, are described briefly. Lunar construction is also discussed. It is suggested that lunar structures can best be shielded from meteorites, radiation, and temperature fluctuations by digging them into the moon's surface. Pneumatic structures will be used: inflatable prefabricated shells² to which additional units can be added as desired (Fig. 3). Pioneer structures may consist simply of large, inflatable canopies of elastic material, intended as temporary equipment and reusable after the "Moon settlers" have built and moved into more permanent structures underneath them (Fig. 4). The latter would be constructed of concrete obtained by processing indigenous materials, and would extend several storeys below the surface (Fig. 5). A lunar settlement would also include: 1) Experimental greenhouses and cages for experimental animals. These may be constructed as separate cells, with light filters in their upper parts. Each such "cell" could be detached and brought indoors for study or repair. 2) Portable sectional passageways for external communication between individual installations. 3) A spherical greenhouse-laboratory designed for studying closed ecological systems (atmosphere-animal-plant-atmosphere). The external surface of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048024

sphere will be covered with metal scales¹⁸ which can be raised or lowered pneumatically to regulate heat loss. Other possible types of construction such as inverted arches (for pressurized structures) and pneumatic modules are shown (Figs. 6 and 7). Orig. art. has: 14 figures.

[DP]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 05

SUB CODE: PH, SV

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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L 22636-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048024

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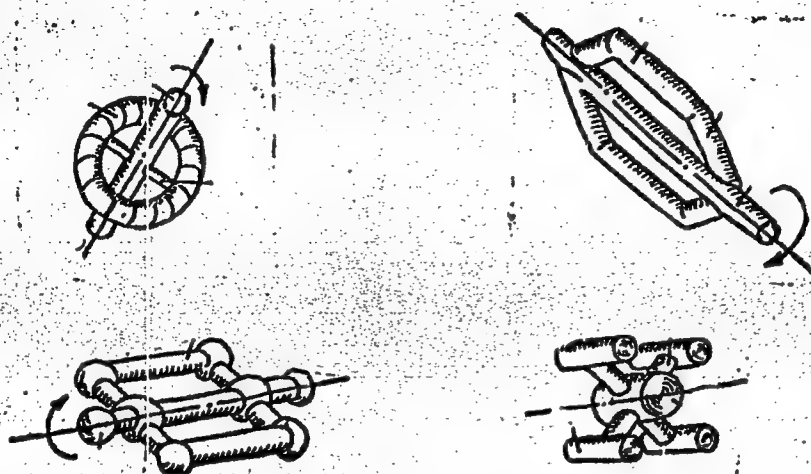


Fig. 1. Proposed MOL configurations

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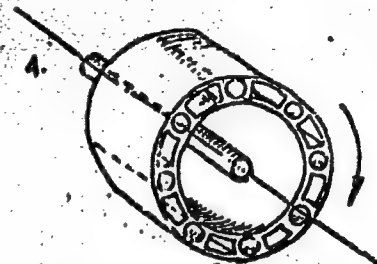
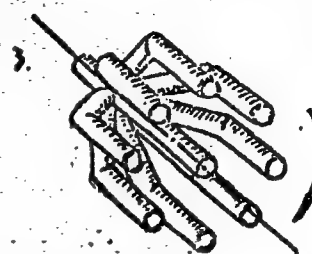
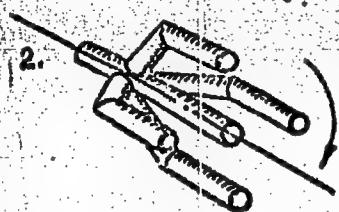
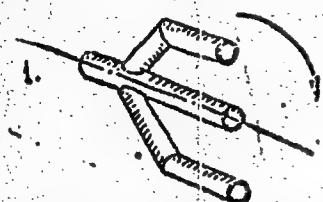


Fig. 2. Modular MOL design

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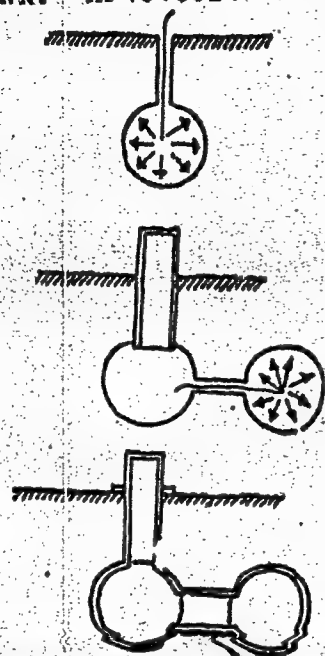


Fig. 3. Subsurface pneu-
matic structure

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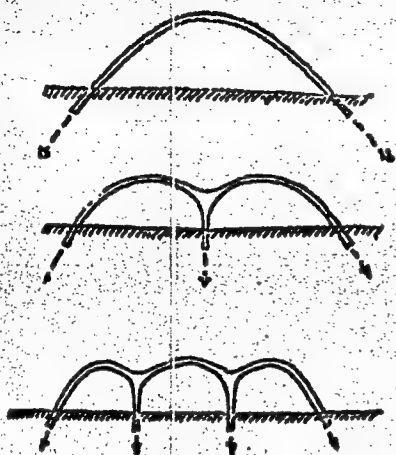


Fig. 4. Pioneer pneumatic canopies

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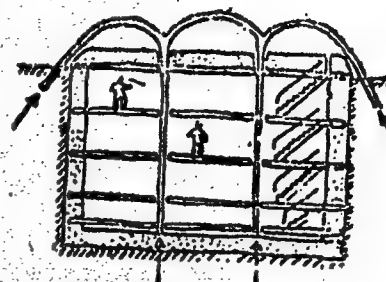


Fig. 5. Permanent installation (concrete construction)

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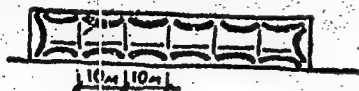


Fig. 6. Inverted-arch design for use in concrete block construction

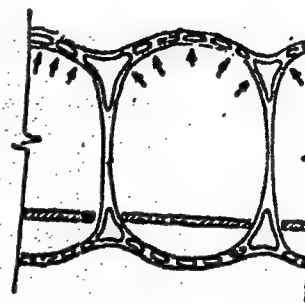


Fig. 7. Pneumatic modules of laminated elastic material

Card R/R

sov/86-58-11-30/37

AUTHOR: Taraskevich, V. A., Sen Lt

TITLE: Determining Drift Angle With the Aid of ARK-5 (Opredeleniye ugla snosa s pomoshch'yu ARK-5)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 11, p 86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes briefly a more convenient and accurate method of determining the drift angle with the aid of ARK-5 [Automatic radio compass]. One diagram.

Card 1/1

TARASEVICH, Vladimir Fedorovich; RYABCHIKOV, N., red.; ZEN'KO, M.,
tekhn. red.

[In order to have a profitable farm] Chtoby khoziaistvo
bylo rentabel'nym. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry BSSR,
1963. 40 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(State farms--Management)

TARASEVICH, V. I.

1A29T39

UNSC/Engineering

Sep 1947

Drilling Machinery
Transmission Systems, Turbo

"The Use of Turbotransformers in Drilling Units," V.
I. Tarasevich, 3½ pp

"Azerbaydzhanskoye Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" No 9

The turbotransformer is considered one of the most
valuable mechanisms for improving the work of machines
and motors of drilling units. It has a stationary
regulating device between the working wheels of the
pump and the turbine. Its use is discussed in the
article.

LC

29T39

TARASEVICH, V. I.

Subject : USSR/Mining AID P - 568

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 5/22

Author : Tarasevich, V. I.

Title : The effect of the regularity in change of the drilling operation and number of strokes on selection of bit-lifting speeds

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #8, 19-25, Ag 1954

Abstract : The author presents a mathematical formulation of lifting power, speed and duration of bit drilling operation in a supplement to his earlier articles (Neft. Khoz., 1948, 1950 and 1952). The present article is a reply to S. V. Zvorykin's critical comments published in Neft. Khoz., #10, 1953. The subject of this discussion concerns the effects of lifting and biting speeds and the number of strokes in the duration of the drilling operation. 4 charts, a numerical example and 5 Russian references (1946-1953).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8,
p 238 (USSR) 15-57-8-11681

AUTHOR: Tarasevich, V. I.

TITLE: High Speed Rock Removal in Oil Well Drilling (O
sverkhskorostnom razrushenii gornyykh porod pri burenii
neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Kuybyshevsk. industr. in-t, 1956, Nr 6,
book 2, pp 297-305

ABSTRACT: Short-time action of a large force causes less pene-
tration than continued action of lesser force. Hence
the factor of time has a great bearing on the effective-
ness of well drilling. In turbine drilling, the
duration of action of the drill bit is very small
(about 0.002 sec) and the average lowering of the
drill per turn does not exceed 0.5 mm even with highest
mechanical speeds. The tricone drills currently used

Card 1/2

High Speed Rock Removal (Cont.)

15-57-8-11681

are inefficient and retard progress in well drilling. Recent investigations of I. A. Ostroushko have shown that the rate of drilling increases proportionately to the number of revolutions of the drill in the well when fine shot is used in the process. The author recommends drilling at 5000-6000 rpm. and suggests an entirely new rock crushing device, inasmuch as the tricone drill does not meet basic requirements. In his opinion, the combination of the mechanical and thermal action on the rock by a new apparatus, combined with the hydromechanical action of a drilling liquid, may give a greater effect than the mechanical action of the drill alone. He shows the design of a new test apparatus with which experimental work on high speed drilling will be conducted.

Card 2/2

P. I. Denisov

TARASEVICH, V.I.

"Floating islands" for oil well drilling in the ocean. Neft.khoz.
34 no.5:16-19 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine--Equipment and supplies)

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Effect of hydrodynamic drag on the lowering of the drill column.
Neft.khos.35 no.3:17 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Oil well drilling)

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Determination of the drillability of rocks based on the
specific destructive energy. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i
gaz 1 no.10:29-33 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Oil well drilling)

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Testing oil well rig hoisting machinery. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.6:31-37 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

i. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Hoisting machinery)

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Characteristics of turbodrills for deep drilling. *Heft.khoz.*
38 no.8:36-40 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Turbodrills)

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Determining the working capacity of a tackle rope in deep
drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.8:21-30
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Oil well drilling—Equipment and supplies)

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Effect of basic factors on the time required for hoisting and
lowering operations in deep drilling. Neft. khoz. 39 no.12:
11-19 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Oil well drilling)

TARASEVICH, V.I.; SHOKHIN, V.A.

Efficient system of prolonging the life of wire lines in deep
drilling. Izv.vys.uchev.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:23-30 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut im. V.V.Kuybysheva.

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Experimental determination of the dynamic forces in the
hoisting components of a drilling rig. Mash. i nef. obor.
no.2:21-24 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut im. Kuybysheva.

TARASEVICH, V.I.

Determining the machine time for hoisting a drilling tool
with stepless change in speed. Mash. 1 neft. obor. no.2123-
25 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V.V. Kuybysheva.

TARASEVICH, V.I.

is consumption fact. covering operations
for the drilling of deep wells. Ref. Khaz. 41 no. 8. 1972. Pg. 163.
(MIRA 17 10)

TARASEVICH, V. M.

27867. NUSENBAUM, L. M. — Perezrevaniye ikry prichina snizheniya eye rybovodnykh kachestv. Trudy laboratorii osnov rybovodstva, T. II, 1949, S. 20: -07. - Bibliogr: 9 Nazv. SMIRNOV, A. N. Leshch prikurinskikh ozer sistemy sarysu—Sm. 27685. TARASEVICH, V. M. Sudak pridatochnoy sistemy Nizhney Kury —Sm. 27689.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

TARASEVICH, V.M.

27689.

Sudak pridatochnoy sistemy nizhney kury. Trudy zool.
in-ta (Akad. nauk azerbaydzh. SSR), T. XIII, 1949,
s. 71-85. ---Resyume Na azerbayd zh. Yas.--Bibliogr:
7 nazv.

SO: Knishnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : GENERAL&SPEC.ZOOLOGY.INSECTS

ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur -Biologiya, No. 4, 1959, No. 10277

Author :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : 14 p./1000 w. protected the card for 1000 w.
by 10 and 1000 w. protected the card, 1000 w.
protecting the exchange of 1000 w.
-- A.P. Adrianov

CARD : 3/3

TARASEVICH, V. M. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) ⁹ "Entomological substantiation of
measures for the reduction of ~~damage to~~ corn under conditions of Kaluzhskaya
Oblast." Rostov-on-Don State Univ. Biol Soil ~~Faculty~~ Faculty), 150 copies
(KL, 46-59, 136)

19
-2-

TARASEVICH, V.M., prepodavatel'

Harmfulness of the frit fly to corn. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 5 no. 8:45 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kaluzhskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Frit flies) (Corn (Maize)---Diseases and pests)

SHCHERBAN', A.N.; FURMAN, N.I.; TARASEVICH, V.N.; NATANZON, Ya.V.;
ERENBURG, I.I.

Thermopile groups of a single-chamber thermocatalytic transducer for the IM-2, IM-3, DMT-1, IM-3M, and AMT-2 automatic mine methanometers. *Ugol' Ukr.* 7 no.4:20-22 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR (for Shcherban', Furman, Tarasevich, Natanzon). 2. Zavod "Krasnyy metallist" (for Erenburg).
(Mine gases—Measurement) (Transducers)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020319

S/0302/64/000/001/0047/0050

AUTHOR: Shcherban', A. N. (Academician); Furman, N. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Primak, A. V.; Belogolovin, N. S.; Tarasevich, V. N.

TITLE: High-stability transmitter for a frequency-type telemeter with a weak-signal sensor

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 47-50

TOPIC TAGS: telemeter, frequency type telemeter, telemeter sensor, telemeter weak signal sensor, telemeter transmitter, frequency type telemeter transmitter

ABSTRACT: The development of two versions of a new transmitter: (a) with a magnetic d-c amplifier and (b) with a semiconductor d-c amplifier, is reported. The magnetic amplifier was invented by A. N. Shcherban', R. A. Kaplan, and A. V. Primak (Author's Certificate no. 153676). A controlled transistorized LC oscillator is used as a source for supplying a differential magnetic amplifier which, in turn, controls the oscillator frequency. The sensor frequency may vary from d-c to 1,000 cps. Laboratory tests demonstrated the frequency

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020319

stability at 0-60C ambient temperature and -25%+10% variation in the supply voltage. An IM-3 methane indicator was used as a sensor. However, "the use of the transmitting device in mines was hampered by the complexity of the magnetic amplifier, difficulty in its alignment, large size, and considerable inertia which caused a frequency-conversion collapse on rapidly varying signals." Hence, a semiconductor amplifier was developed instead; input impedance, 230 ohms; load impedance, 60 ohms; input current, 61 microamp; output current, 4 ma; $K_v = 65$; $K_p = 1,200$. The transmitting device is being adapted for IM-3 and AMT-2 methane monitors at the "Krasnyy metallist" Electromechanical Plant, Konotop. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Thermal-Power Engineering, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SHCHERBAN', A.N. [Shcherban', O.N.], akademik; FURMAN, N.I.; TARASEVICH, V.N.
[Tarasevych, V.M.]

Analytic and experimental research of nonsteady-state thermal
resistance in the power supply circuit. Dop. AN URSR no.1:49-
53 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR
(for Shcherban').

SHCHERBAN', A.N. [Shcherban', O.N.], akademik; FURMAN, N.I.; TARASEVICH, V.N.
[Tarasevych, V.M.]

Analysis of thermal transients in concentrated active loads of
electric circuits at $I = \text{const.}$ Dop. AN URSR no.9:1172-1175 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR
(for Shcherban').

TARASEVICH, V.P.

Equations of penetration rate in well drilling. Isv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz no.2:23-32 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut im. V. Kuybysheva.
(Oil well drilling)

TARASEVICH, V.N. [Tarasevych, V.M.]

Effect of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere on the operation of thermistors under conditions of free convection. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1468-1471 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR.

TARASEVICH, Vs.

Sarbay's hidden treasure. Sov. foto 19 no.12:2-8 D '59.
(MIRA 13:3)
(Kistanay ' vince--Iron mines and mining)

TARASEVICH, V.

Good luck! Sov. foto 21 no. 2:42-44 F '61.

(:MFA 14:2)

1. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Ogonek."
(Photography, Artistic)

TARASEVICH, Vs.

Photographic almanac of Estonian masters of photography. Sov.foto.
21 no.3:38-39 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Estonia--Photography)

TARASEVICH, Vs.

First hours with the astronaut. Sov.foto 21 no.7:8-11 JI '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Ogonek".
(Gagarin, Iurii Alekseevich, 1934-)

TARASEVICH, Vs.

Mastery exam. Sov.foto 22 no.1:36-38 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Ogonek".
(Photography, Art)

TARASEVICH, Vs.

Encounter in Tashkent. Sov.foto 22 no.11:30-32 N '62.

(Uzbekistan--Photographers)

(MIRA 16:1)

TARASEVICH, V.

Purposiveness of art. Sov. foto 22 no.12:15-17 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Photography, Artistic) (Tallinn—Exhibitions)

TARASEVICH, Ye. (derevnya Babichi, Rechitskiy rayon)

Peace and nothing short of peace. Rab. 1 sial 36 no. 7:11
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Women and peace)

TARASEVICH, Ye., tekhnichka

Our recreation. Rab. i sial. 37 no. 7:11 J1 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Babitskaya shkola Rechytskaga rayona.
(Gomel' Province—Rest homes)

TARASEVICH, Yu.A., inzh.

Cleaning of oil lines in the installation of turbines using an
orthophosphoric acid solution. Elek. sta. 36 no.2:7/ F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

TARASEVICH, Ye.I.

Preliminary study of polyploid radishes produced by treatment with colchicine. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.10:470-474 0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR N.V.Turbinym.
(Colchicine) (Radishes) (Polyploidy)

TARASEVICH, Ye.I. [Tarasevich, IA.I.]

Comparative embryological study of diploid and tetraploid
forms of the radish. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.1:
42-46'63. (RADISHES) (POLYPLOIDY) (MIRA 16:9)
(BOTANY—EMBRYOLOGY)

TARASEVICH, Ye.I. [Tarasevich, E.I.]

Experimental production of polyploid forms of radish and the
study of its biology. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biol. nav. no.2:
42-48 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

TARASEVICH, Ye.I.

Some physiological characteristics of polyploids of the radish.
(MIRA 16:7)
Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.2:127-130 F '63.

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR N.V. Turbinym.
(Polyploidy) (Radishes)

PALILOV, A.I.; TARASEVICH, Ye.I.; ANOKHINA, V.S.; SHCHERBAKOVA, A.M.

Significance of the introduction time of maternal pollen into the pollinating mixture for the results of remote hybridization. Bot.; issl. Bel. oti. VEG no.6;102-109 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

TARASEVICH, Ye.I.

Cytoembryological characteristics of the development of triploid seeds. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.6:404-406 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

TARASEVICH, E. S.

USSR/ Chemistry

Synthesis methods

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 22/35

Authors : Borodina, G. M., and Tarasevich, E. S.

Title : Synthesis of certain derivatives of aliphatic beta-amino acids

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1205 - 1207, July 1954

Abstract : The synthesis of beta-amino undecane and beta-amino lauric acids (aliphatic beta-amino acid derivatives), by the reaction of aldehydes with malonic acid and alcohol ammonia solution, is described. The process of obtaining ethyl ethers and homologous hydroxamic acids, from the above mentioned amino acids, is explained. Three German and 2 USSR references.

Institution : The S. Ordzhonikidze All Union Scient.-Research Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute

Submitted : January 29, 1954

TARASEVICH, P. S.

7
~~3-Chlorodiphenylamine~~ *A. P. Bekhit, A. M. Grigorov-*
~~skii, P. V. Savitskaya, P. S. Tarasevich, Yu. S. Tsirin,~~
~~and M. N. Shchukina. U.S.S.R. 105,356, Apr. 25, 1957.~~ *4E4j*
The title amine is obtained by decarboxylation of 3,6-
 $\text{Cl}(\text{HO}_2\text{C})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ at 210-19°. The decarboxylation
can be carried out at a lower temp. when done in a soln. of
3- $\text{ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ in the presence of Fe filings. *M. Hozeh*

PM amf

SAVITSKAYA, N.V.; TARASEVICH, Ye.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Some derivatives of 5-nitro- and 5-amino-3-indazolecarboxylic
acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3255-3257 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Indazolecarboxylic acid)

38701

S/598/62/000/007/028/040
D217/D307

1.1300
18.1225

AUTHORS: Pavlov, I. M., Shelest, A. E., Tarasevich, Yu. F. and Shakhov, V. L.

TITLE: Investigation of rolling of certain titanium alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. no. 7, Moscow, 1962. Metallokhimiya i novyye splavy, 204-212

TEXT: Hot and "warm" rolling of Ti alloys containing 1 - 2.5% Al and 0.8 - 2% Mn (alloy 1), 2 - 3.5% Al and 0.8 - 2% Mn (alloy 2), 4 - 5.5% Al and 2 - 3% Sn (alloy 3) was studied and compared with rolling of commercially pure Ti. Microstructure of the alloys, the phenomena of gas saturation and scale formation and the hardness of the alloys were also studied. It was found that commercially pure Ti has a smaller tendency to oxidize than the alloys. Apart from scale formation, the extent of gas saturation increases on heating. Saturation of the surface layer of titanium with oxygen and nitrogen leads to the stabilization of the α -phase. At the

Card 1/2

Investigation of rolling ...

S/598/62/000/007/028/040
D217/D307

warm-rolling temperatures (750°C and below), the scale formation proceeds slowly or ceases, but gas saturation continues even at these temperatures. The authors investigated thermal expansions of titanium 371 (VT1) and of alloy VT5 in the pure state and after complete gas saturation of dilatometric specimens. They found that the gas-saturated specimens do not undergo a phase transformation and have a somewhat higher coefficient of thermal expansion than the pure metal. On cooling, the difference between the coefficients of thermal expansion of the α -layer and the basis metal can lead to the formation of microcracks on the surface. These cracks, acting as stress concentrators, deteriorate the mechanical properties of Ti articles, and on further cold rolling, can be one of the reasons for the failure of the metal. There are 5 figures and 8 tables.

Card 2/2

S/509/62/000/009/011/014
D207/D308

1/300
AUTHORS: Pavlov, I. M., Shelest, A. Ye., Tarasevich, Yu. F. and
Shakhov, V. L.
TITLE: A study of the hot and warm rolling conditions for some
titanium alloys
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy, no. 9,
Moscow, 1962. Voprosy plasticheskoy deformatsii metalla,
159-163

TEXT: Conditions of rolling, at 500 - 1100°C, of pure BT-1 (VT-1)
titanium and alloys 1, 2 and 3 were studied at the Laboratoriya
obrabotki metallov davleniyem Instituta metallurgii AN SSSR (Labo-
ratory for Pressure Treatment of Metals, Institute of Metallurgy,
AS USSR) /-Abstracter's note: Compositions of the alloys not speci-
fied/. Samples of 10 x 15 x 150 and 13 x 65 x 180 mm dimensions
were rolled in a laboratory mill "duo 200" with polished steel
rolls. The rate of rolling was 0.5 m/sec and the reduction of thick-
ness was 20, 40 and 60% for samples of 10 x 15 mm cross-section,

Card 1/2

A study of the hot ...

S/503/62/000/009/011/014
D207/D308

and 13 or 35% for samples of 13 x 65 mm cross-section. The titanium alloys showed high plasticity: 60% reduction of thickness was reached at 800°C without fracture. The temperature dependence of the lateral spread is shown graphically for various degrees of deformation. The allotropic transformation at about 800°C produced a sudden decrease of the average pressure of the metal on the rolls. The displacement of the resultant pressure was investigated as a function of deformation and temperature. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

S/509/62/000/009/013/014
D207/D308

11300
AUTHORS: Pavlov, I. M., Tarasevich, Yu. F. and Shelest, A. Ye.
TITLE : Determining specific pressures during cold rolling of aluminum
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy, no. 9, Moscow, 1962. Voprosy plasticheskoy deformatsii metalla, 169-176
TEXT: Strips of АД-1 (AD-1) aluminum, 4.5 mm thick and 32 - 34 mm wide, were cold-rolled on an experimental mill "200" at 0.5 mm/sec. The reduction of thickness was 0.5 mm per pass. The "specific pressure" (defined as the average force, exerted over unit area, by the metal on the rolls) was measured with instruments developed by A. I. Grishkov. A d.c. amplifier ЭТ-4-55 (ET-4-55) and an oscillograph МНО-2 (MPO-2) were used to record variations of pressure at several points across the width of the strip. The oscillograms were corrected using Yu. F. Tarasevich's technique. The specific pressures were peaked at the center of the strip; they were always
Card 1/2

Determining specific pressures ...

S/509/62/000/009/013/014
D207/D308

greater for cold-worked samples than for the annealed ones. There are 9 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

POLUKHIN, P. I., pref., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDOSOV, N. M., prof.;
KRUPIN, A. V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARASEVICH, Yu. F., inzh.

Resistance to deformation in rolling carbon and chromium steels.
Sbor. Inst. stali i splav. no.40:84-99 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Rolling(Metalwork))
(Deformations(Mechanics))

L 25368-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5005074

S/0277/64/000/011/0019/0020

SOURCE: Ref zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruksii i raschet detaley mashin. Otd. vyp., Abs. 11.48.125

AUTHOR: Pavlov, I. M.; Konstantinov, Ye. G.; Shelest, A. Ye.; Tarasevich, Yu. F.

TITLE: Force conditions for deformation of some titanium alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. in-ta metallurgii, Mosk. energ. in-ta i Mosk. in-ta stali i splavov, vyp. 40, 1963, 22-28

TOPIC TAGS: allotropic transformation, metal mechanical property, titanium alloy/VT1 alloy, OT4 alloy, VT6 alloy, VT14 alloy

TRANSLATION: The resistance to deformation of VT1, OT4, VT6 and VT14 titanium alloys was determined as a function of the temperature at relative reductions of 20, 40 and 60%. It is established that there is a stepwise change in the specific pressure in the allotropic transformation temperature interval. For OT4 alloy (at rolling temperatures lower than 600°) and for VT6 and VT14 alloys (at rolling temperatures lower than 800°), a decrease in resistance to deformation is observed with an increase in rolling reduction. This is explained by the formation of

Card 1/2